

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 10.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wed-
nesday and Friday, by
A. G. HODGES & COMPANY,

At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mam-
moth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-
Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as lib-
eral as in any of the newspapers published in the
west.

All letters upon business should be post-
paid to insure attention.

LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS
FOR SALE
AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.

BOOKS.

MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DE-
CISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
2 vols. Price \$10.00

REVISED STATUTES OF KENTUCKY,
1 vol. Price 5.00

DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION,
1 vol. Price 3.00

GUIDE TO JUDGES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS,
&c., by JOHN C. LINDENBERGER,
1 vol. Price 3.00

GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

LOUGHBOROUGH'S DIGEST OF THE STA-
TUTES,
1 vol. Price 3.00

BLANKS.

BLANKS FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGES of
all kinds.

Price 50cts. per quire.

JUSTICES'-BLANKS—WARRANTS AND EX-
ECUTIONS.

Price 50cts. per quire.

CONSTABLE'S SALE NOTICES, REPLEVIN
BONDS, &c.

Price 50cts. per quire.

SHERIFF'S REPLEVIN BONDS.

Price 50cts. per quire.

CIRCUIT CLERK'S EXECUTIONS.

Price 50cts. per quire.

BLANK CHECKS, on Bianch Bank of Kentucky,
at Frankfort, and Farmers Bank of Kentucky.

Price 75cts. per quire.

BLANK DREDS. Price \$1 per quire.

Orders from a distance for any of the above
named Books or Blanks will be promptly attended
to when accompanied by the Cash, and if de-
sired to be forwarded by mail, the postage will be
prepaid upon the condition that it be refunded by
the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared to execute all kinds of
Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work,
In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and
as low as any office will do similar work.

LAWYER'S BRIEFS
Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and
on moderate terms.

BLANKS.

Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks,
printed on short notice and moderate terms.

LYSANDER HOFD.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals
Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court.
Any business confided to him shall be faithfully
and promptly attended to. His office is on St.
Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky,
where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-ff.

T. N. & D. W. LINSEY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY,
PRACTICES Law in all the Courts held in
Frankfort, and the adjoining counties. Of-
fice on St. Clair street, four doors from the Bridge.

Jan. 3, 1859-ff.

ROB. J. BRECKINRIDGE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
LEXINGTON, KY.
Office on Short street between Lime-
stone and Upper streets.
May 23, 1859-ff.

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
PRACTICES in all the Courts held in Frank-
fort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and
Owen counties. Office on St. Clair street, near
the Court House. [Oct. 28, 1853.]

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of
Davies, and the Circuit Courts of the ad-
joining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1857-ff.

LAW NOTICE.
JAMES E. CLAY. THOS. B. MONROE, JR.

CLAY & MONROE.
WILL practice law in the United States, Cir-
cuit and District Courts held at Frankfort,
and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Busi-
ness confined to them will receive prompt at-
tention.

Address Thos. B. Monroe, Secretary of State,
Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, Office Short street,
Lexington.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished pro-
fessional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe,
Commissioner addressed to him at Frankfort,
will receive prompt attention.

April 9, 1860-w&twt.

G. W. CRADDOCK. CHARLES F. CRADDOCK,
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of
the Branch Bank of Kentucky,
will practice law, in partnership in all the
Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the
Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Jan. 5, 1858-ff.

JOHN M. HARLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
Office on St. Clair Street under the Binder.

They are confident of presenting their friends and
patrons the handsomest and most graceful styles
offered for many seasons.

Aug. 19, 1860-3w.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY. SEPTEMBER 24. 1860.

JOHN A. MONROE,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Practices Law in the Court of Appeals, in the
Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State
Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the col-
lection of debts for non-residents in any part of the
State.

Always at home, every communication will have
his attention on the same day received, and thus his clients kept
always advised of their affairs. And determined
to have all his briefs and arguments in the Court
of Appeals printed, and copies furnished to his
clients and counsel in the lower courts, all con-
sidering how easily informed how his duty has been
performed.

He will, as Commissioner of Deeds, take the ac-
knowledgments of Deeds, and other writings to be
used or recorded in other States; and, as Commis-
sioner under the act of Congress, attend to the
taking of depositions, affidavits, &c.

Office, "Old Bank," opposite the Mansion
House. Frankfort Nov. 19, 1859-by.

BOOKS.

MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DE-
CISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
2 vols. Price \$10.00

REVISED STATUTES OF KENTUCKY,
1 vol. Price 5.00

DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION,
1 vol. Price 3.00

GUIDE TO JUDGES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS,
&c., by JOHN C. LINDENBERGER,
1 vol. Price 3.00

GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

LOUGHBOROUGH'S DIGEST OF THE STA-
TUTES,
1 vol. Price 3.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE STA-
TUTES,
1 vol. Price 3.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853-4,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

THE COMMONWEALTH.

The Star Spangled Banner.

AMERICAN NATIONAL HYMN.

Q. say, can you see by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last
gleaming,
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the
perious fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched were so gallantly
streaming?
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in
air, gave proof through the night that our flag was
still there;
O say, does that star-spangled banner yet
wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the
brave?

II.

On the shore dimly seen through the mists of the
deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence
reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering
steep?
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first
beam,
In full glory reflected now shines on the stream;
"Tis the star-spangled banner, O! long may it
wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the
brave.

III.

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore,
"Mid the huzzas of war and the battle's confusion,
A home in a country should leave us no more?
Their blood had washed out their foul footstep's
pollution;
No refuge could save the hirling and slave,
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the
grave;
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth
wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the
brave.

IV.

Oh thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand,
Between their loved homes and the war's desolation;
Blessed with victory and peace, may the Heaven-
rescued land,
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved
us a nation;
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto, "In God is our trust;"
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the
brave.

Douglas in New York.

On the 13th inst., there was a grand bar-
baque at Jones' Woods, near New York, on
which occasion fifty thousand people assem-
bled to hear Mr. Douglas. The following
extracts from his speech will be read with
interest:

It is the first duty of every American citizen, to perform all the obligations under the
Constitution. I care not whether you like or
dislike all its provisions, yet every American
and foreign born citizen, rests under his
obligations to fulfill its provisions. Every naturalized and adopted citizen, has
taken an oath of fidelity to the Constitution;
and he who is not willing to carry out, in
good faith, every clause, every word, every
letter of the Constitution, is a traitor in his
heart to his country. [Bravo, and tremen-
dous applause.] I tell the Abolitionists that
they are bound, as honest men, to carry into
effect that clause of the Constitution pro-
viding for the surrender of fugitive slaves,
just as much as any other clause. [Cheers, and "that's so"]

A Voice—How about secession?
A gentleman in the crowd asks me about
secession. I will answer him. I tell you
that when you have performed all your
duties under the Constitution, when you have
carried into effect every provision that the
instrument contains, there is no excuse, no pre-
text whatever for secession. [Applause.] But I am prepared to return a more definite and
specific answer to the inquiry. When I landed at Norfolk, Virginia, the head of a
Breckinridge electoral ticket propounded to
me the question whether the inauguration of
Abraham Lincoln as President of the United
States would be a justifiable cause in break-
ing up this Union. [Shouts of "never," "never."] I answered him thus, as I will
answer everywhere in America where I may
go to address my fellow citizens, the election
of any man by the American people accord-
ing to the provisions of the Constitution, is
no pretext for breaking up this Government.
[Loud cheers, and a cry of "Go it, lemons."] I should regret the election of Lincoln as a
great national calamity.

I have no word of unkindness, or of per-
sonal disrespect to say to him, but I do believe
that he holds political opinions which, if carried out, would be subversive of all the
principles of the American Constitution.

I was also asked at Norfolk and other
places, whether, in the event that any of the
Southern States should secede from this
Union when Lincoln was elected, that I
would go for the enforcement of the laws of
the United States. I tell you, as I told them,
that whoever may be President, he is bound
by his oath to carry out the laws to their
faithful execution. I also tell you that it is
the duty of every law abiding man, I care
not what may be his politics, to aid and assist
in the execution of the law. [Cries of "Good, good," and applause.] And if Lin-
coln shall be elected, which God in his mercy
forbid—[Loud cheers, and cries of "he
never will be"]—if Lincoln, I say, should be
elected, which God in his mercy forbid, he
must be inaugurated according to the Con-
stitution and laws of his country; and I, as
his firmest and most strenuous and most irre-
concilable opponent, will sustain him in
the exercise of every constitutional function.
[Applause.] But if, after that shall have
been done, he shall attempt to subvert the
Constitution, violate its provisions, or make
war upon the rights and interests of any
section of this Confederacy, I will aid to the
full extent of my power, according to the
Constitution and law, in hanging him higher
than Virginia hanged John Brown. [Tre-
mendous cheers.]

We live (continued Mr. Douglas) under a
Government of law. Our rights, our liberty,
our property, our lives are dependent upon
the laws of the land for protection. I have
children whom I love as tenderly as any man
upon earth loves his offspring, and yet I have
no wish to see them survive the union of
these States. [Loud cheers.] When we
shall perform all our duties, according to the
law and according to the Constitution, then
we have a right to demand that every other
man shall obey the same laws and the same
Constitution. I had supposed that there
was no loyal citizen—no friend of this coun-
try—who could find fault with these senti-
ments, but I discover in the newspapers of to-
day a protest against my Norfolk speech, signed
by Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, and some
forty or fifty other Disunionists, declaring
that these sentiments must be repelled and
part unmolested.

resisted, and calling upon the American people to repudiate me in order to repudiate those sentiments. I mean no disrespect to the gentlemen who have signed this protest, but I have as much reason to protest against their treason as they have against my loyalty and devotion to the Constitution. [Loud cheers.] They assert in their protest that I treat the Union as a perpetual bond to be acquiesced in and obeyed in all future time by the weaker section toward the stronger.

They misapprehend totally my position.—My position is this: that this Union is a perpetual bond, demanding and requiring implicit obedience to the Constitution and laws by every good citizen—not by the weaker section toward the stronger, but obedience from every honest man to the Government under which he was born, and which he has sworn to support. [Loud cheers.] But they assert in this protest that they have a right to secede from this Government. I tell you as Gen. Jackson told the nullifiers in 1832, that secession is but another name for revolution. I hold that every people upon earth have the inalienable right to overthrow their Government by revolution whenever the Government becomes destructive of the ends and purposes for which it was established. It was upon that principle that our revolutionary fathers in the American Colonies, seceded from the British Empire. [Loud applause.] But when Washington, and Jefferson, and Hancock, and Adams seceded from the British Government, they boldly and fearlessly avowed that it was a "revolution." It was a lucky day, and they gallantly looked the halter in the face, and exposed themselves to the penalties of treason, if they did not find him—[cheers]—but the gallant old patriot went right back to the desk and added these words, "of Carrollton." [Enthusiastic cheers.]

The newspapers will give you the details of this monster Union assemblage, of the speeches, and the tone. Large as it was it would have been doubled if the committees had quite completed their union in time for publication to-day. Eloquent tongues vied with each other, and none spoke more grandly, more winningly, or was listened to with deeper respect and conviction than was your own Morehead, who has thrown in the heart of the Empire State. He spoke in the North as a Kentuckian should speak at a period like this. Eloquently, manly, dignified. He sketched your patriot union-band with a master pencil—we almost grasped their hands. With courageous appeal he invoked the North against the cowardice of petty tyranny; he upheld the shield of the Constitution with Spartan vigor and gallantry. And he awakened the electric fire of sympathy.

The conspirators are foiled, but, alas, years must elapse before hearts shall best responsive as of yore. Let every man henceforth to the day of election stand by his sons. We must make Lincoln's defeat memorable as well as sure. And the Northwest has a great work to do. Hereafter let me speak to that point of this eventful canvass; and now, God speed you, and good night.

The Monster Union Meeting.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

NEW YORK, Sept. 17, 1860, 23 A. M.
There has been a terrible meeting here this night! I use the word with emphasis. The very air is charmed as with a sorcerer's spell; and something loads the gale noth-
erwhere manifest in all my experience in political assemblages. The people have assem-
bled by thousands; but not as was their wont at election carnivals! The elastic, gleeful, buoyant soul that was heretofore the anima-
tion of these conventions is supplanted by a deeper, a more earnest, perchance a fiercer sentiment. The sinews of men are strong to a purpose. The atmosphere is heavy with the significance that a crisis has at last come; that the sword is suspended by a little hair over our great American feast of power, of glare, and of plenty—and God send us a safe deliverance is the consecrated prayer of the thoughtful. O how anxiously from their sainted homes must the Fathers now look down upon their heritage, as they witness with immortal vision the strong agitation of our ship of State upon the sectional billows! An organized band of conspirators on the one hand; a mighty league of Goths on the other; clubs of military men making night hideous with the torches of sedition; the war memory upon us of a sovereign State invaded; of massacres, poisons—horror upon horror. And all in the germ! The lurid cloud gathers in the air—then can men be happy until all is assured!

The newspapers will give you the details of this monster Union assemblage, of the speeches, and the tone. Large as it was it would have been doubled if the committees had quite completed their union in time for publication to-day. Eloquent tongues vied with each other, and none spoke more grandly, more winningly, or was listened to with deeper respect and conviction than was your own Morehead, who has thrown in the heart of the Empire State. He spoke in the North as a Kentuckian should speak at a period like this. Eloquently, manly, dignified. He sketched your patriot union-band with a master pencil—we almost grasped their hands. With courageous appeal he invoked the North against the cowardice of petty tyranny; he upheld the shield of the Constitution with Spartan vigor and gallantry. And he awakened the electric fire of sympathy.

The conspirators are foiled, but, alas, years must elapse before hearts shall best responsive as of yore. Let every man henceforth to the day of election stand by his sons. We must make Lincoln's defeat memorable as well as sure. And the Northwest has a great work to do. Hereafter let me speak to that point of this eventful canvass; and now, God speed you, and good night.

He Must Answer.

Keep it before the people that Mr. Breckinridge has not answered the questions that tax whole publick. Mr. Lamb, an elector for Mr. Breckinridge, propounded the questions to Douglas. Douglas recognized him as the representative of his candidate, and promptly answered the questions. He requested that the same questions should be propounded to Mr. Breckinridge, and Mr. Lamb pledged himself that it should be done. The whole circumstances were before Mr. Breckinridge. The questions were before him. His own friend and representative is pledged to demand an answer, the whole public demand it. But Mr. Breckinridge is silent. He discusses at length immaterial matters that any speaker could have discussed as well; but what he ought to have said is omitted.

If Lincoln is elected, will that be sufficient cause to justify secession in the South? If secession is attempted, will Mr. Breckinridge use force to prevent it?

It is well known that his prominent supporters hold and have published the affirmative to the first question; and, of course, the negative to the second. It is well known that the States represented by those at the head of the Breckinridge movement have taken steps towards secession in the contingency of Lincoln's election.

Does Mr. Breckinridge condemn or approve this conduct of the pioneers of his party? Will he be for them or against them? Will they not demand to know where he stands?

This is the material question now. All theories about Territorial policy sink insignificance before the question. And Mr. Breckinridge has not answered.

He must answer.

Will the Enquirer and Examiner inform us how Breckinridge stands on the questions propounded to Douglas at Norfolk?—Richmond Whig.

Keep it Before the People.

That John C. Breckinridge and John Bell were both members of Congress during the year 1854, when Abraham Lincoln was first elected, and that he was in favor of pardoning John Brown.—[Ironical cheers and laughter.] He answered the charge that he was in favor of self-government in the territories. He professed great attachment to the Constitution and to the Union. But I have yet been unable to learn whether or not he would enforce the law against those who would attempt to break up the Government.

He ought to decline because the first movement towards his nomination was made by an avowed disunionist. He ought to decline because he occupies the position of a disorganizer and disunionist. He ought to decline because he is considered by all unbiased minds as a mere tool in the hands of disunited politicians, and a defeated Ad-
ministration.

The following dispatch was sent by Gen. Lane to the Seedes and bolters at Charleston:

"GO OUT!" JOE LANE.

The people of Oregon, in six weeks after-
wards, sent the following dispatch through
the ballot box:

"GO OUT!" JOE LANE.

And so will the people of the South say
at the ballot box on the 6th day of Novem-
ber.

The Moulton (Ala.) Democrat, a
Democratic organ, speaking of a Bell and
Everett meeting in that place, says:

Truth and justice require us to admit that Bell-Everett stock is advancing in this part of the country. It is now at fever heat, with a defiant and upward tendency. We make the admission reluctantly.

Time, the final arbiter of all events, has
proven the words of Mr. Bell to have been
uttered almost with prophetic accuracy,
thereby establishing his reputation as a
statesman of the very highest order. And
judging the words of Mr. Breckinridge by
the same standard they prove only to be
the silly ravings of a pestilent demagogue.

[Richmond Whig.]

The Breckinridge Ticket.

The patriotic, thinking men of the Democratic party, favorable to Mr. Breckinridge's nomination, will, upon election day, in the main and in the mass vote for the electoral ticket which is most likely to dispose of the Abolition nominating "fools" and then cast their votes in a Presidential election, will be very few in number, and more than "far between."

But there will be a Breckinridge ticket here, in this and other Northern States. It is a part of the Republican programme, and the Republicans will find the ways, and the means and the men. "The Democrats" that have voted for the same ticket, and the friends of any candidate who will not publicly pledge himself for the maintenance of the Union, the inviolability of the Constitution, and the enforcement of the Laws, in all cases and under all circumstances.

DEATH OF SAMUEL A. CASSEY.—The entire community will be pained to read the announcement of the death of S. A. Cassedy, Esq., a son of Samuel Cassedy, Esq., and a member of the firm of Cassedy & Sons, of this city. The sad event occurred yesterday. The deceased had been ill but a few days, and the immediate dissolution was not anticipated. Mr. Cassedy was well known and highly esteemed in business circles, and recognized by men of science as a devoted co-laborer. In social life he was universally beloved.—Louisville Courier, 14th.

Walker and Rudler Shot.
NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The steamer Francisco Deasis reports that Walker and Rudler have been shot by the Honduras Government. Their men were allowed to de-
part unmolested.

The Douglass speech, signed by Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, and some forty or fifty other Disunionists, declaring that these sentiments must be repelled and

For the Commonwealth.
L. O. O. F.—Reception of the Grand Lodge of the United States in the City of Nashville.

The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the United States, which holds its sessions regularly at Baltimore, determined, by resolution, to hold its annual meeting for 1860 at Nashville. The last Legislature of Tennessee unanimously tendered to this body the use of the State Capitol, one of the most splendid and magnificent buildings in the country.

On the 17th inst., in accordance with previous arrangements, the following ceremonies were observed: A large procession was formed at Odd Fellows Hall, the members of the Order and City Council of Nashville acting as escort. After moving through the principal streets, accompanied by a splendid band of music, the procession was conducted to the Capitol where a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen had assembled to witness the reception. The Grand Marshal introduced E. D. Hancock, Esq., and his honor Mayor Hollingsworth, who delivered addresses of welcome to the Grand Lodge, tendering to its members the hospitalities of the citizens and kind assurances of the gratification they experienced at witnessing the presence of that body in their midst. These addresses were responded to on behalf of the Grand Lodge, in most graceful and eloquent style, by Edward H. Fitzhugh, Esq., the Grand Presiding Officer. An invitation was then extended to the honored guests, to visit the Hermitage and partsake of a sumptuous repast on the grounds once occupied by the immortal hero of New Orleans, which of course was unanimously accepted.

The band performed several fine airs, after which the spectators withdrew and the Grand Lodge proceeded to the transaction of its regular business.

This is the first time in the history of the Order that its supreme legislative head has assembled south of the Ohio river. Being composed of delegates from every State and territory, as well as from Canada and other British provinces, our sister commonwealth of Tennessee is setting forth against the cowardice of petty tyranny; he upheld the shield of the Constitution with Spartan vigor and gallantry. And he awakened the electric fire of sympathy.

The conspirators are foiled, but, alas, years must elapse before hearts shall best responsive as of yore. Let every man henceforth to the day of election stand by his sons. We must make Lincoln's defeat memorable as well as sure. And the Northwest has a great work to do. Hereafter let me speak to that point of this eventful canvass; and now, God speed you, and good night.

R.

DR. J. H. MCLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL AND BLOOD PURIFIER!

The Greatest Remedy in the World, and the

MOST DELICIOUS
AND
Delightful
CORDIAL
EVER
TAKEN.

It is strictly a scientific and Vegetable Compound, prepared by the distil-
lation of Roots, Herbs, and Bark, Yellow Dock, Blood Root, Black Root, Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry, Bark, and Dandelion enters into its composition.

The entire active remedial principle of each ingredient is thoroughly extracted by my new method of distillation, producing a delicious, exhilarating spirit, a most infallible remedy for renovating the diseased system, and restoring the sick, offering and debilitated invalids to health and

strength. MCLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL
will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Dis-
ordered Liver or Stomach, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Inward Piles, Acidity or Sickness of the Stomach, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Dull Pain or Swelling in the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Choking or Suffocating Feeling when lying down, Dryness or Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Night Sweats, Inward Fevers, Pain in the Small of the Back, Chest or Side, Sudden Flushes of Heat, Depression of Spirits, Frightful Dreams, Laziness, Despondency, or any Nervous Disease, Sore or Blotches on the Skin, and Fever and Ague, (or Chills and Fever).

OVER A MILLION OF BOTTLES

Have been sold during the last six months, and in no instance has it failed in giving entire satisfaction. Who, then, will suffer from Weakness or Debility when McLean's Strengthening Cordial will cure you? No language can convey an adequate idea of the power of this Cordial, the sensations change produced by taking this Cordial in the diseased, debilitated, and shattered nervous system, whether broken down by excess, weak by nature, or impaired by sickness, the relaxed and unstrung organization is restored to its pristine health and vigor.

MARRIED PERSONS,

Or others conscious of inability, from whatever cause, will find McLean's Strengthening Cordial a thorough regenerator of the system; and all who may have injured themselves by improper indulgence, will find in the Cordial a certain and speedy remedy.

To the Ladies!

MCLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL
Is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipient Consumption, Whites, Obstructed or Difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine or Involuntary Discharge thereof, Falling of the Womb, Giddiness, Fainting, and all Diseases incident to Females.

THERE

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

Published by A. G. HODGES & CO.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1860.

For President,

JOHN BELL,
OF TENNESSEE.

For Vice President,

EDW'D EVERETT,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The Shoe Pinches Terribly—Trick No. 1,000 Exposed.

The recent elections in some of the southern States are conclusive of the effect of disunion charge against the party which was founded by Yancey and is now led by Breckinridge and Lane. Kentucky believed that it was a disunion party, and in August last repudiated it by 23,000 majority. Something must be done, say the Yanceyites—unless the tide is turned, they will all go down. The waves of popular indignation will sweep over their heads and bury them forever. The cry of "stop thief" is raised; all at once the Yancey organ and speakers make the charge of disunion against Bell and Douglas, and their supporters. The central organ of the 22d inst comes out with a leader seven columns in length, with the following sensation heading:

"The Plot to Dissolve the Union.—Further Particulars.—*Douglas and Bell Implicated!*"

The whole country will laugh at this effort, and will see at once the object of this counter-charge of disunion. How does the Yeoman prove the charge of disunion against Bell and his party? It quotes from the speeches of John Bell in 1850 and 1858, which we have already shown do not contain one sentiment of disunion. We have already shown that John Bell, in 1856, said that the dissolution of the Union would be "*the direst calamity*" which can befall the country. We have already shown that he said the greatest common interest was the *safety and preservation of the Union*. We have already shown that on the 18th March, 1858, he declared in the Senate that "*LET POWER GO INTO WHATEVER HANDS IT MAY, LET US SAVE THE UNION!*" We have already shown that even as far back as 1832 he was foremost in making "*a plea for the Union*".

Astonishing Development.—The Breckinridge Central Organ in Private Correspondence with Wm. L. Yancey, the Aaron Burr of the Present Day.

The Yeoman of the 20th inst., contains the following:

"*Wm. L. Yancey.*—We learn from a private note received from this gentleman on yesterday that he started for a canvassing tour in the Northern States on the 15th, and was to have been at Knoxville, Tenn., on the 18th instant. He states that Breckinridge and Lane will carry Alabama and Georgia by large majorities."

Now is not this rich! The Breckinridge elector in this district, Col. Johnson, said aere that Yancey was a rash, imprudent man, for whom Breckinridge was not responsible. Wm. L. Yancey is a traitor to the Union and Constitution, and deserves the death of a traitor. He is struggling to elect Abraham Lincoln President, and is going North to effect that end. He is aiming to "*precipitate the cotton States into a revolution*," and yet the central organ of the Kentucky Breckinridge Democracy, while professing devotion to the Union is in "*private*" correspondence with him. What ought to be the fate of a party which countenances such a traitor as Wm. L. Yancey? Will the editor of the Yeoman please inform the public whether the Breckinridge State Central Committee has not been endeavoring to get Wm. L. Yancey to come to Kentucky to address the people for Breckinridge? The people have the right to an answer to that question. Speak out and let the people know the extent of the plot to dissolve the Union.

A. BURWELL, OF MISSISSIPPI.

A prominent supporter of Mr. Bell, has, under date of August 10th, 1860, addressed a letter to ex-Gov. Foote, which we find published in the New York Herald, preceded by a most complimentary notice and endorsement by Mr. Foote. In this letter, Mr. Burwell, says, in the event that Mr. Lincoln is elected:

"I know no men in the South who will, in such an event, take up and bear the standard of the Union, nor do I believe that any such exist."

We are curious to know whether the Yeoman saw the entire letter of Mr. Burwell before it published the above in regard to him. Fortunately we have the entire letter. It was a letter addressed to the people of the North, to show them that the election of Lincoln would result in unpleasant effects upon the southern portion of the Union. He even goes so far as to express an opinion that the triumph of Lincoln would precipitate the cotton States into a revolution. But on examination of the letter of Mr. Burwell shows that when he said that in the event of Lincoln's election he knew no man in the South who will "take up and bear the standard of the Union," he meant to say, and did say, that no man would bear the standard of the Union party, since the triumph of northern sectionalism would eventually sectionalize the South and destroy the existence in the South, of an Union party. Here is the connection in which the extract quoted by the Yeoman occurs:

"It is unreasonable to expect Union loving, conservative men of the South to throw themselves into the breach; to head a forlorn hope, with the imminent prospect of certain destruction in more senses than one, as their only incentive to such a sacrifice. Is it fair, manly, and patriotic, to put them in such a position, when there are no apparent necessity for so doing, and no great interest of the North can suffer by pursuing a different course? The difficulties and embarrassment of the Union party in the South have been of no ordinary character. Let no man who is ambitious of personal or political distinction, at least so far as it is dependent on another's vote, attach himself to this party, when it shall be stunned and overwhelmed by the shouts of victory, uttered by the adherents of those whom the majority of Southern people regard as deadly and implacable enemies to them and their institutions. I know no men who will, in such an event, take up and bear the standard of the Union, nor do I believe that any such exist."

Did any one ever see a stronger instance in which the tearing of a single sentence from its immediate context conveys a meaning totally different from that which the writer intended? The evident intention of the Yeoman was to convey the impression that Mr. Burwell considered the election of Lincoln a sufficient cause for every southern man to abandon the Union of these States. Such is not the fact; and our readers will learn with surprise that in the very letter from which the Yeoman made the above extract Mr. Burwell distinctly says: "I DO NOT BELIEVE MYSELF THAT THE ELECTION OF REPUBLICANS, UNDER THE FORMS OF THE CONSTITUTION AND IN PURSUANCE OF LAW, IS JUST AND GOOD CAUSE FOR ANY SUCH ACTION AS I APPRENDON ON THE PART OF THE SOUTHERN STATES!" Why was this part of Mr. Burwell's letter suppressed?

We could give still further proofs of Mr. Burwell's opposition to disunion. In a very recent letter to the St. Louis Union Guard he says:

"The party for the Union is just beginning to work here, and hope to give a good account of themselves in November. The DISUNIONISTS are losing strength every day. They are beginning to get ashamed of their wretched trade, and are becoming UNION SHRIKERS."

Will the Yeoman try it once more?

We will, in our next issue, follow up this subject, so that the Yanceyites will have not even the smallest loophole out of which to escape. Their cry of "stop thief" shall not avail. Let our speakers be on their guard against single sentences extracted from the letters of public men.

A Correction.—The Marshall Family.

In our issue of the 19th inst., some comments were made upon the speech made by Hon. Humphrey Marshall in this city on the 17th inst., in behalf of Breckinridge and Lane. In the same connection reference was also made to the general political course of that distinguished gentleman. But there are portions of the article alluded to which might be construed into an attack upon the integrity of the entire Marshall family. We desire now to disclaim any such intention. The sole object of the writer was to criticise the political course of some one or two of the most noted of that distinguished and talented family. The public will understand to whom allusion was made. There are many members of that family for whom the proprietors of this paper have always entertained the kindest feelings as well as the highest respect. We certainly did not mean to disparage the standing, influence, or integrity, personal or political, of such men as the venerable ex-Chief Justice THOS. A. MARSHALL, of Louisville; MARTIN P. MARSHALL, and CHARLES A. MARSHALL, of Mason county; WM. C. MARSHALL, of Bracken county; Hon. A. K. MARSHALL, and others of that connection scattered throughout the whole of the State, of whom occupy a deservedly high position in the esteem of the people of Kentucky. Aside from the fact that most of them concur with us in regard to the politics of the day, our kind feelings for them would, alone, restrain us from casting any reflections upon the family to which they belong. This much is due to the relations which the proprietors of this paper have always sustained to many members of that family. It is especially due to a former editor of this paper, for whom they have always cherished the kindest feelings, and who is very closely related to the family in question.

Persons afflicted with the Fever and Ague should not spare either time, trouble or expense, to procure DR. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS, whose beneficial effects upon the system has been clearly proved to those who have been stricken down in a short space of time by this dreadful curse, whose cheeks are wan and meagre, and whose nights are sleepless and restless, and whose eyes are dim and sunken, with death staring them in the face, this compound must prove a blessing snatching them, as it were, from the mouth of the grave. None can know its true value until they have tested it. When all others have failed, these Bitters have restored the sufferers to pristine health. Their popularity in all the Western and Southern parts should introduce them to all families.

Sold by druggists and dealers generally everywhere.

See advertisement in another column.

TAXES—TAXES—TAXES.—The individual who walks around with a book or so under his arm, wears a white hat, with a black band, a green coat, (made out of a billiard cloth,) a check vest, and a pair of gray pants, informs us that his tax receipts are all made out, and that he is ready to sign the same after a few necessary formalities are done gone through with.

A kick to a blind hoss is as good as a wink.

Let the Rices, Elliotts, Burris, Cecils, Dishman's, and other gallant mountain chiefs, too numerous to mention in a paragraph, get down to their work. We are betting on you—Yeoman.

Two of those fellows can get down. We are afraid to particularize, on account of John Elliott, one of those are "mountain chiefs." He is chief, chieftain, chieftest, and would "stain the ground with the blood" of any sheep who jumps over the fence and calls him a disunited party.

Two of those fellows can get down. We are afraid to particularize, on account of John Elliott, one of those are "mountain chiefs." He is chief, chieftain, chieftest, and would "stain the ground with the blood" of any sheep who jumps over the fence and calls him a disunited party.

Two of those fellows can get down. We are afraid to particularize, on account of John Elliott, one of those are "mountain chiefs." He is chief, chieftain, chieftest, and would "stain the ground with the blood" of any sheep who jumps over the fence and calls him a disunited party.

Two of those fellows can get down. We are afraid to particularize, on account of John Elliott, one of those are "mountain chiefs." He is chief, chieftain, chieftest, and would "stain the ground with the blood" of any sheep who jumps over the fence and calls him a disunited party.

Two of those fellows can get down. We are afraid to particularize, on account of John Elliott, one of those are "mountain chiefs." He is chief, chieftain, chieftest, and would "stain the ground with the blood" of any sheep who jumps over the fence and calls him a disunited party.

Two of those fellows can get down. We are afraid to particularize, on account of John Elliott, one of those are "mountain chiefs." He is chief, chieftain, chieftest, and would "stain the ground with the blood" of any sheep who jumps over the fence and calls him a disunited party.

Two of those fellows can get down. We are afraid to particularize, on account of John Elliott, one of those are "mountain chiefs." He is chief, chieftain, chieftest, and would "stain the ground with the blood" of any sheep who jumps over the fence and calls him a disunited party.

Two of those fellows can get down. We are afraid to particularize, on account of John Elliott, one of those are "mountain chiefs." He is chief, chieftain, chieftest, and would "stain the ground with the blood" of any sheep who jumps over the fence and calls him a disunited party.

Two of those fellows can get down. We are afraid to particularize, on account of John Elliott, one of those are "mountain chiefs." He is chief, chieftain, chieftest, and would "stain the ground with the blood" of any sheep who jumps over the fence and calls him a disunited party.

Two of those fellows can get down. We are afraid to particularize, on account of John Elliott, one of those are "mountain chiefs." He is chief, chieftain, chieftest, and would "stain the ground with the blood" of any sheep who jumps over the fence and calls him a disunited party.

Two of those fellows can get down. We are afraid to particularize, on account of John Elliott, one of those are "mountain chiefs." He is chief, chieftain, chieftest, and would "stain the ground with the blood" of any sheep who jumps over the fence and calls him a disunited party.

Two of those fellows can get down. We are afraid to particularize, on account of John Elliott, one of those are "mountain chiefs." He is chief, chieftain, chieftest, and would "stain the ground with the blood" of any sheep who jumps over the fence and calls him a disunited party.

Two of those fellows can get down. We are afraid to particularize, on account of John Elliott, one of those are "mountain chiefs." He is chief, chieftain, chieftest, and would "stain the ground with the blood" of any sheep who jumps over the fence and calls him a disunited party.

Two of those fellows can get down. We are afraid to particularize, on account of John Elliott, one of those are "mountain chiefs." He is chief, chieftain, chieftest, and would "stain the ground with the blood" of any sheep who jumps over the fence and calls him a disunited party.

Two of those fellows can get down. We are afraid to particularize, on account of John Elliott, one of those are "mountain chiefs." He is chief, chieftain, chieftest, and would "stain the ground with the blood" of any sheep who jumps over the fence and calls him a disunited party.

Two of those fellows can get down. We are afraid to particularize, on account of John Elliott, one of those are "mountain chiefs." He is chief, chieftain, chieftest, and would "stain the ground with the blood" of any sheep who jumps over the fence and calls him a disunited party.

Two of those fellows can get down. We are afraid to particularize, on account of John Elliott, one of those are "mountain chiefs." He is chief, chieftain, chieftest, and would "stain the ground with the blood" of any sheep who jumps over the fence and calls him a disunited party.

Two of those fellows can get down. We are afraid to particularize, on account of John Elliott, one of those are "mountain chiefs." He is chief, chieftain, chieftest, and would "stain the ground with the blood" of any sheep who jumps over the fence and calls him a disunited party.

Two of those fellows can get down. We are afraid to particularize, on account of John Elliott, one of those are "mountain chiefs." He is chief, chieftain, chieftest, and would "stain the ground with the blood" of any sheep who jumps over the fence and calls him a disunited party.

Two of those fellows can get down. We are afraid to particularize, on account of John Elliott, one of those are "mountain chiefs." He is chief, chieftain, chieftest, and would "stain the ground with the blood" of any sheep who jumps over the fence and calls him a disunited party.

Two of those fellows can get down. We are afraid to particularize, on account of John Elliott, one of those are "mountain chiefs." He is chief, chieftain, chieftest, and would "stain the ground with the blood" of any sheep who jumps over the fence and calls him a disunited party.

Two of those fellows can get down. We are afraid to particularize, on account of John Elliott, one of those are "mountain chiefs." He is chief, chieftain, chieftest, and would "stain the ground with the blood" of any sheep who jumps over the fence and calls him a disunited party.

Two of those fellows can get down. We are afraid to particularize, on account of John Elliott, one of those are "mountain chiefs." He is chief, chieftain, chieftest, and would "stain the ground with the blood" of any sheep who jumps over the fence and calls him a disunited party.

Two of those fellows can get down. We are afraid to particularize, on account of John Elliott, one of those are "mountain chiefs." He is chief, chieftain, chieftest, and would "stain the ground with the blood" of any sheep who jumps over the fence and calls him a disunited party.

Two of those fellows can get down. We are afraid to particularize, on account of John Elliott, one of those are "mountain chiefs." He is chief, chieftain, chieftest, and would "stain the ground with the blood" of any sheep who jumps over the fence and calls him a disunited party.

Two of those fellows can get down. We are afraid to particularize, on account of John Elliott, one of those are "mountain chiefs." He is chief, chieftain, chieftest, and would "stain the ground with the blood" of any sheep who jumps over the fence and calls him a disunited party.

Two of those fellows can get down. We are afraid to particularize, on account of John Elliott, one of those are "mountain chiefs." He is chief, chieftain, chieftest, and would "stain the ground with the blood" of any sheep who jumps over the fence and calls him a disunited party.

Two of those fellows can get down. We are afraid to particularize, on account of John Elliott, one of those are "mountain chiefs." He is chief, chieftain, chieftest, and would "stain the ground with the blood" of any sheep who jumps over the fence and calls him a disunited party.

Two of those fellows can get down. We are afraid to particularize, on account of John Elliott, one of those are "mountain chiefs." He is chief, chieftain, chieftest, and would "stain the ground with the blood" of any sheep who jumps over the fence and calls him a disunited party.

Two of those fellows can get down. We are afraid to particularize, on account of John Elliott, one of those are "mountain chiefs." He is chief, chieftain, chieftest, and would "stain the ground with the blood" of any sheep who jumps over the fence and calls him a disunited party.

Two of those fellows can get down. We are afraid to particularize, on account of John Elliott, one of those are "mountain chiefs." He is chief, chieftain, chieftest, and would "stain the ground with the blood" of any sheep who jumps over the fence and calls him a disunited party.

Two of those fellows can get down. We are afraid to particularize, on account of John Elliott, one of those are "mountain chiefs." He is chief, chieftain, chieftest, and would "stain the ground with the blood" of any sheep who jumps over the fence and calls him a disunited party.

Two of those fellows can get down. We are afraid to particularize, on account of John Elliott, one of those are "mountain chiefs." He is chief, chieftain, chieftest, and would "stain the ground with the blood" of any sheep who jumps over the fence and calls him a disunited party.

Two of those fellows can get down. We are afraid to particularize, on account of John Elliott, one of those are "mountain chiefs." He is chief, chieftain, chieftest, and would "stain the ground with the blood" of any sheep who jumps over the fence and calls him a disunited party.

Two of those fellows can get down. We are afraid to particularize, on account of John Elliott, one of those are "mountain chiefs." He is chief, chieftain, chieftest, and would "stain the ground with the blood" of any sheep who jumps over the fence and calls him a disunited party.

Two of those fellows can get down. We are afraid to particularize, on account of John Elliott, one of those are "mountain chiefs." He is chief, chieftain, chieftest, and would "stain the ground with the blood" of any sheep who jumps over the fence and calls him a disunited party.

Two of those fellows can get down. We are afraid to particularize, on account of John Elliott, one of those are "mountain chiefs." He is chief, chieftain, chieftest, and would "stain the ground with the blood" of any sheep who jumps over the fence and calls him a disunited party.

Two of those fellows can get down. We are afraid to particularize, on account of John Elliott, one of those are "mountain chiefs." He is chief, chieftain, chieftest, and would "stain the ground with the blood" of any sheep who jumps over the fence and calls him a disunited party.

Two of those fellows can get down. We are afraid to particularize, on account of John Elliott, one of those are "mountain chiefs." He is chief, chieftain, chieftest, and would "stain the ground with the blood" of any sheep who jumps over the fence and calls him a disunited party.

Two of those fellows can

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

The proprietors and manufacturers of Hostetter's CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS can appeal with perfect confidence to physicians and citizens generally of the United States, because the article has attained a reputation heretofore unknown. A few facts speak this point more powerfully than volumes of bare assertion or of zoning puffery. The consumption of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for the last year amounted to over a half million bottles, and from its manifest steady increase in times past, it is evident that during the coming year the consumption will reach near one million bottles. This immense amount could never have been sold but for the rare medicinal properties contained in the preparation, and the sanction of the most prominent physicians in those sections of the country where the article is best known, who not only recommend the Bitters to their patients, but are ready at all times to give testimonials to its efficacy in all cases of stomachic derangements and the diseases resulting therefrom.

This is not temporary popularity, obtained by extraordinary efforts in the way of trumpeting the qualities of the Bitters, but a solid estimation of an invaluable medicine, which is destined to be as enduring as time itself.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have proved a Godsend to regions where fever and ague and various other bilious complaints have counted their victims by hundreds. To be able to state confidently that the "Bitters" are a certain cure for the Dyspepsia and like diseases, is to the proprietors a source of unalloyed pleasure. It removes all morbid matter from the stomach, purifies the blood, and imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving it that tone and energy indispensable for the restoration of health. It operates upon the stomach, liver, and other digestive organs, mildly but powerfully, and soon restores them to a condition essential to the healthy discharge of the functions of nature.

Elderly persons may use the Bitters daily as per directions on the bottle, and they will find in it a stimulant peculiarly adapted to comfort declining years, as it is pleasant to the palate, invigorating to the bowels, excellent as a tonic, and rejuvenating generally. We have the evidence of thousands of aged men and women who have experienced the benefit of using this preparation while suffering from stomach derangements and general debility; acting under the advice of physicians, they have abandoned all deleterious drugs and fairly tested the merits of this article. A few words to the goutier sex. There are certain periods when their causes are so harassing that many of them sink under the trial. The relation of mother and child is absorbingly tender, that the mother, especially if she be young, is apt to forget her own health in her extreme anxiety for her infant. Should the period of maternity arrive during the summer season, the wear & body and mind is generally aggravated. Here, then, is a necessity for a stimulant to reanimate the energies of the system, and enable the mother to bear up under the exciting trials and responsibilities. Numerous instances generally prove the Bitters to all other invigorators that receive the endorsement of physicians, because it is agreeable to the taste as well as certain to give a permanent increase of bodily strength.

All those persons, to whom we have particularly referred above, to wit: sufferers from fever and ague, caused by malaria, diarrhoea, dysentery, indigestion, loss of appetite, and all diseases or derangements of the stomach, superannuated invalids, persons of sedentary occupation, and nursing mothers, will consult their own physical welfare by giving to Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters a trial.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for Hostetter's CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" brown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

Prepared and sold by H. HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all drugists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, South America, and Germany.

For sale by all Druggists in FRANKFORT, December 9, 1859-1y.

JOHN C. HENDRICKS,

DEALER IN

Fine Groceries and Confectioneries.

PURE OLD WHISKY,

BRANLIES, WINES, GIN, &c., &c.,

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

Preserves, Fruits, Pickles, Toys, and

Cordials, &c., &c., &c.,

CORNERS ST. CLAIR AND BROADWAY STS.,

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

January 30, 1860. dwtw.

NOW READY.

THE SECOND VOLUME

OF

Reports of Selected Civil and Criminal Cases,

Decided in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, at the Summer and Winter Terms of 1859, by James P. Metcalf, Reporter.

THE above work will be sent, postage paid, upon the reception of FIVE DOLLARS, the price of the book.

S. C. BULL, Bookseller,
Sale Agent for Reporter.

P. S.—The above work will be furnished to the Trade upon LITERAL terms, either bound or in sheets.

S. C. BULL,
Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 6, '60. (Yeoman copy.)

Mrs. M' Murdy's Select School for Young Ladies

WILL re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 5. A few day pupils will be received.

TERMS—HALF IN ADVANCE.

English Branches per Academic year.....\$45 00

French.....25 00

Piano.....60 00

August 1-w-twtw.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that we will rigidly enforce the law against all persons who trespass on our lands by passing through the same, leaving down our fences, pilaging our crops and fruit, cutting trees or hunting among our game.

R. C. STEELE,

THOS. S. PAGE,

Franklin county, August 13, 1860.

CALL AT

W. H. KIRKNE & CO'S.

FOR CH. GROCERIES,

PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY,

BRANDY OR CHAMPAGNE.

December 7, 1860.

COVE MILL FOR SALE.

SITUATED 1½ miles North of Frankfort, or the Covington turnpike road. For particulars apply to R. C. STEELE, Frankfort, Ky.

August 8—if

THIRD VOLUME OF THE KENTUCKY FARMER.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM!!

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!!!

THE SECOND VOLUME of the "KENTUCKY FARMER" closed with the month of June, and the Third Volume commenced in July last. We promised two years ago to try and give to the Agriculturalists and Stock Raisers of Kentucky a paper worthy of their patronage. We put the question now to every one of its patrons: Have we redeemed that pledge? Have we given you a fair equivalent for THE DOLLAR, which was paid for the KENTUCKY FARMER? If so, let every one of our present subscribers renew their own subscriptions, and send us one or more additional ones to the THIRD VOLUME.

The receipts for the First Volume about paid the expenses of its publication. We promised our patrons that we would publish ONE VOLUME whether we obtained a sufficient amount to pay its expenses or not. We redeemed that pledge. The subscription list increased for the Second Volume, but is nothing like so large as it should be. Shall we have the kind and continued support of its present patrons, together with their aid in extending its circulation? If so, we promise to do everything in our power to make the paper worthy of a generous Kentucky public.

The "KENTUCKY FARMER" will still be published monthly, in its present form of sixteen large quarto pages, for ONE DOLLAR per annum, payable invariably in advance. As the sum amount charged for the paper is now less than the cost of printing and expense of collecting subscriptions, no paper will be forwarded unless paid for in advance.

Subscriptions can be forwarded to us by mail at our risk. Letters addressed to us need not be REGISTERED. Address

A. G. HODGES & CO.,
Frankfort, Ky.

Aug. 1860.

The Constitution the Union and the Enforcement of the Laws.

PROSPECTUS

OF
THE CONSTITUTIONAL UNION;

A Weekly Campaign Paper, devoted to the principles of the Constitutional Union Party, as advocated by its candidates.

John Bell and Edward Everett.

The CONSTITUTIONAL UNION will be issued on Saturday, August the 11th, 1860. It will be a faithful exponent of the principles and interests of the Constitutional Union Party, and will labor with energy and zeal for the election of its candidates, John Bell and Edward Everett, to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States.

It will be printed on good paper, with new material, and furnished to subscribers at FIFTY CENTS, in advance, for the campaign.

SPECIAL NOTICE to Editors.—Editors will consider a favor upon you by sending their papers in exchange as soon as they receive this prospectus.

PREMIUM.—As an inducement to our Union friends we will present to the Bell and Everett Club that shall send us the largest list of subscribers during the campaign, a Splendid UNION BANNER, in time to be carried to the polls on the 5th of November next. Send in your name or The Constitutional Union.

All orders should be addressed to

WATKIN & BUTLER, PUBLISHERS,
Aug. 20, 1860. Cincinnati, Ohio.

Having opened a Gallery, the undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Frankfort that he is prepared to take picture in the best style. Having a superior Camera, he thinks he can please those who may favor him with their patronage.

ICE! ICE! ICE!—The greatest accommodation yet—can had at my Convenience at any time from 5 o'clock, A. M., until 9 o'clock, P. M.

March 21, 1860. M. L. PIERSON.

Frankfort, Ky.

St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.,
(At the old stand of T. P. Pierson).

I THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage I have received since the above establishment was opened, I have to say that no exertion on my part shall be wanting to supply the increasing demand for Cakes, Candies, Pyramids, Ice Cream, &c., on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

I am also agent for Clark's Revolving Loop Sewing Machines—one of the best and cheapest machines now in use. Price \$38; Hem \$5 extra.

ICE! ICE! ICE!—The greatest accommodation yet—can had at my Convenience at any time from 5 o'clock, A. M., until 9 o'clock, P. M.

March 21, 1860. M. L. PIERSON.

Frankfort, Ky.

St. Clair and Main Streets,
(Entrance on St. Clair, opposite the Mansion House),
Frankfort, Kentucky.

HARDIN'S GALLERY OF ART,
Cornet St. Clair and Main Streets,
(Entrance on St. Clair, opposite the Mansion House),
Frankfort, Kentucky.

HAVING opened a Gallery, the undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Frankfort that he is prepared to take picture in the best style. Having a superior Camera, he thinks he can please those who may favor him with their patronage.

AMBROTIPIES, MELAINOTYPES, PHOTOGRAPHHS, &c.,

of sizes and in cases to suit the tastes of all, taken in the highest style of the art, and on moderate terms.

He invites those who wish to get their pictures taken, to call and see specimens of his work. Satisfaction will be given or no charge made.

W. H. H. HARDIN.
April 13, 1860-w-twtw.

Yeoman copy.

FRANKLIN
Type and Stereotype Foundry,
138 Vine Street, between 4th & 5th,
CINCINNATI, OHIO,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
NEWS, BOOK AND JOB TYPE
Printing Presses, Cases, Galley's, &c.,
Inks and Printing Materials of every Description
STEREOTYPING
of all kinds; Books, Music, Patent Medicines, Di-
rections, Job, Woods, Cutts, &c., &c.,
Brand and Pattern Letters of Various Styles.
ELECTROTYPING
in all its Branches. R. ALLISON
Superintendent.

THE KENTUCKY
MILITARY INSTITUTE.

THE INSTITUTE is directed by a Board of

Visitors appointed by the State, and is under the

superintendence of Col. E. W. MORGAN, a distinguished graduate of West Point, and a practical Engineer, aided by an able Faculty.

The course of study has

been arranged in Colleges, and more in Mathematics, Mechanics, Machines, Construction, Agriculture and Mining; also in English Literature, Historical Readings, and Modern Languages.

Schools of Architecture, Engineering, Com-

merce, Medicine, and Law, admit of selecting stu-

dents to suit time, means, and object of professional preparation.

The twenty-seventh session will open Sept. 10, 1860. Charges \$105 per half year, payable in ad-

ance.

Address the Superintendent, at "Military In-

Institute, Franklin Springs, Ky." or the under-

signed. P. DUDLEY.

June 27, 1860.—by. Pres't of the Board.

THE KENTUCKY

YOUNG GENTLEMEN

IN WANT OF SOMETHING EXTRA IN THE

way of a

Handsome Cloth Cap or Dress Hat,

will do well to call and see those at

SAM. C. BULL'S,

Hot and Book Store, St. Clair Street.

Sept. 23, 1860-w-twtw.

Yeoman Copy.

ROCKAWAY FOR SALE

A TWO Seat Rockaway, almost new which

will be sold cheap for Cash or good paper.

Apply to E. HENSLEY.

June 15, 1860.

Steam Boat Route.

Freight destined for places in any of the above

States forwarded with despatch and at low rates.

Mark care E. Norton, Louisville.

For through tickets and rates of freight ap-

ly to "SHORT LINE," Railroad office 555, Main street, Louisville, Ky.

Aug. 31, 1860-w-twtw.

E. O. NORTON, Agent.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that we will rigidly

enforce the law against all persons who trespass on our lands by passing through the same,

leaving down our fences, pilaging our crops and

fruit, cutting trees or hunting among our game.

R. GILLISPIE,

EMILY SCEARCE,

THOS. S. PAGE,

Franklin county, August 13, 1860.